

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow  
continued warm; southwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 56.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

## ITALIANS REGAIN MANY POSITIONS; LINE IS HOLDING FIRM; AMERICANS DEFEAT A TACK BY 60 ENEMY SHOCK TROOPS; GERMANS PREPARE TO RENEW DRIVE ON FRONT IN FRANCE

### O'LEARY MAY BE BACK TO-NIGHT; 3 MEN GOT HIM

Fugitive Found Lying Under Motor Car When Band Closed In.

MADE NO RESISTANCE

"I Guess It's Hanging for Me,"

He Is Said to Have  
Remarked.

A tall, lean young man, roughly dressed, was lying under a small automobile in a clearing in the rough country about twenty-seven miles north of Portland, Ore., when three men came out of the woods—seemingly out of nowhere—that rimmed the clearing and advanced quickly toward the prostrate figure.

Almost within an arm length of the man under the car a shotgun, loaded in both barrels, rested against a corner of the rude shack in the middle of the clearing. Doffing one of the three visitors stepped between the man under the car and the loaded gun as the others ordered the man on the ground to get to his feet.

Inasmuch as the three men, who were Government officers who for days had been on the trail of Lawyer Jeremiah O'Leary of Manhattan—anti-British, pro-German, Sinn Féin agitator—knew whom they sought, they had little difficulty in recognizing the oratorically inclined young man when he crawled out from under the car and stood before them. But the enthusiastic disturbers had no time to congratulate themselves on their success, for the man, who for many months past had yelled their approval every time Jerry O'Leary faced a pro-German audience, would have had hard time convincing themselves that the wretched, disheveled, greasy headed, red eyed figure that approached the Government agents was the dapper, well groomed, oily tongued speller they had applauded nightly in New York.

Throw Up His Hands.

Jeremiah O'Leary threw up his hands and advanced toward his captors. Three shots from automatic pistols broke the forest stillness close to O'Leary, but the bullets were fired into the air and were discharged merely as signals to a crowd of civilians from the general neighborhood, impressed into service by the Federal officers, to come forward. And from the surrounding woods, again seemingly from nowhere, came the posse and rimmed the little group of captors and prisoner as the Federal officers snapped manacles on O'Leary's wrists. "I guess it's hanging for me," were the only words O'Leary is quoted by his captors as saying when they handcuffed him.

Then he asked if he might enter the rough shack in which he had been living since he came to the little clearing in the forest. Three acres of the back woods here, about twenty miles north of Portland, he had begun to believe he was safe from capture. Nervously he would look on the bunk in the shack for hours after coming out of the back woods here after midnight fruitlessly parking himself. The clothes which he wore when he went away were old and wrinkled when he first put them on here in Manhattan and the hard use they had got during his days and nights of wandering in rough country had rendered them disreputable looking. A scraggly black beard covered the haggard face of the young man the officers found under the automobile. His eyes were red from lack of sleep, his skin was pallid.

Unable to Get Sleep.

Night after night for more than two weeks, O'Leary had paced the forest roads and trails which led from the outside world to the little clearing in which O'Leary had begun to believe he was safe from capture. Nervously he would look on the bunk in the shack for hours after coming out of the back woods here after midnight fruitlessly parking himself. The clothes which he wore when he went away were old and wrinkled when he first put them on here in Manhattan and the hard use they had got during his days and nights of wandering in rough country had rendered them disreputable looking. A scraggly black beard covered the haggard face of the young man the officers found under the automobile. His eyes were red from lack of sleep, his skin was pallid.

Arrested at the Ranch.

At the little chicken farm in the wilds of Oregon where he was found was the old man who, it is worthy of note, was born in Germany. Sam Stein was the old man's name and he described himself as a caretaker of the little chicken farm. He was a man of about 60 years of age, with a white beard and a white hair, and he was a brother-in-law of O'Leary's. He is either a real brother-in-law of O'Leary, or is a name used by O'Leary. He is a name used by O'Leary. He is a name used by O'Leary.

### Food for U. S. Troops Protected From Gas

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Even the food containers of the American Army in France will wear gas masks now, the men, horses, mules and even carrier pigeons already having been equipped.

The Quartermaster Department announced to-day that as food containers are filled they are put through a gas mask and hermetically sealed, so that they can be carried through a gas zone without fear that the soldiers' food will suffer harm. As a measure of conservation, which may become necessary because of the limited supply of tin, experiments with waxed paper ration boxes are being made with good results. Tests show that they meet all conditions.

### WAR EDICT BANS FANCY CLOTHES

Shoes Also Affected by New Restrictions Imposed by Industries Board.

MEN TO WEAR SACK COATS

Ruling Will Save Materials for Uniforms for Soldiers and Sailors.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Severe restrictions and modifications in the style and fashion of clothing and shoes for the remainder of the war, imposed for the purpose of saving materials for military use, will be put into effect by the War Industries Board without delay. All clothing will be plain and unadorned. Shoes will be limited in height and confined to four colors. A maximum height of eight inches will be permitted for the foot wear of women. The programme of curtailment will not go into effect until next spring, although restrictions of overcoats and raincoats will be imposed the coming fall. Not only will overcoats be short in length, but they will be made along plain and simple lines. No restrictions will be placed upon the number of suits or the number of pairs of shoes which one individual may buy, but it is believed the effect of the curtailment plan and the severe style restrictions will be to influence consumers to purchase only such clothing as is necessary to meet ordinary needs.

Sack Coats in Only Ten Models.

One step toward impressing this point in the decision of the board to urge the use of sack coats only and to limit their style to ten models. The conservation measures were decided upon after the board had engaged in prolonged conferences with manufacturers of clothing and shoes and representatives of tailors and hatters. Suggestions of saving materials and eliminating fancy and needless varieties in fashion were accepted by the board on their advice.

Among those who took part in the consultations were Samuel A. Wells, chairman of the war service commission of the clothing industry; Charles S. Wetzel, president of the National Association of Merchant Tailors; and William Bianchi, president of the National Woollens and Trimmings Association.

Restrictions in Men's Clothing.

The programme of restricting the styles in men's clothing given out by the board follows: Sack suits—Inside patch or bellows pockets of cloth eliminated. Only one vent in skirt of a coat, to be in the center. Length to be 30 inches based on a size 36 regular, 1/4 inch grade to size, 1/4 inch to be added for long. Only three outside pockets. Facing not to exceed 1/4 inch in width, finished at the breast.

Waistcoats—Facing not to exceed 1/4 inch in width finished. Woollen cloth used in the front to be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used. Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps eliminated. Outlet on in seams of leg not to exceed 1/4 inch. No reinforcement with wool cloth. Light Weight Overcoats—All double breasted coats eliminated. Chesterfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 48 inches in length based on a size 36 regular, 1/4 inch grade to size, 1/4 inch to be added for long. Maximum length 48 inches. Maximum width of collar 3 1/2 inches.

Height Limits on Shoes.

Limitations on shoes, which cover all varieties of footwear, are: Maximum height of women's shoes, both leather and fabric, shall not exceed 8 inches (measured from breast of heel at side to centre of top at side of finished shoes). Size 4B to be the base measure. Maximum height of men's shoes, size 11 to 12, shall not exceed 6 1/2 inches. Maximum height of children's shoes, size 8 1/2 to 11, shall not exceed 4 inches. Maximum height of boys' and youths' shoes shall not exceed 6 1/2 inches. Maximum height of infants' shoes, size 4-8, shall not exceed 5 1/2 inches. Maximum height of button shoes for women shall not exceed 6 1/2 inches.

### M'ADOO PAVES WAY FOR LOAN IN NOVEMBER

Prepares to Issue \$6,000,000 in Certificates of Indebtedness.

APPEAL SENT TO BANKS

New Financing Plan Will Provide Funds for Summer Expenditures.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Indications that the Liberty Loan will not be floated before next November and that the amount is likely to be \$6,000,000,000 is afforded in the announcement to-day by Secretary McAdoo of a short term financing plan under which the banks are asked to take a total of \$6,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest. The plan is similar to that employed previously to the last Liberty Loan except in that case the total amount was \$3,000,000,000. The banks of the country are asked to subscribe to the certificates at the same rate as under the old programme, namely, \$750,000,000 every two weeks. This short term financing plan has become a feature of the financing of the war, enabling the country thereby to get along with two bond issues a year. On account of the mounting rate of expenditures the next bond issue as recently indicated by Mr. McAdoo in his letter to Congress will have to be the greatest yet resorted to. As was the case this spring the amount of the issue will probably correspond with the amount of the certificates issued in the interim.

Certificates to Be Issued.

The new programme contemplates the issuance of a new series of certificates every week to mature in four months from the date of issue. Last spring the banks were asked to subscribe to an amount every two weeks equal to about 2 per cent of their total resources, or roughly 4 per cent monthly. They are now asked to do a little better than this or take in a writing to inform them equal to 5 per cent of their total resources.

Following is the telegram sent by Mr. McAdoo to-day to the 25,000 banks and trust companies of the country: "Following the same plan as that announced in my telegram of February 6, 1918, I am writing to inform you of the programme for the ensuing four months so far as one can be made at this time in order that every bank and trust company in the United States may have adequate notice and be able to prepare itself to meet patriotically the requirements of the Government. I am sending a similar letter to every bank and trust company in the United States."

Fiscal Plans Outlined.

Secretary McAdoo in outlining the Treasury Department's fiscal plans for the next four months says: "The expenditures of the Government as nearly as can be estimated will require the sale of certificates of indebtedness up to the 1st of November, 1918, aggregating approximately \$6,000,000,000."

"This would involve the issue every two weeks of about \$750,000,000 of certificates substantially similar in character to those issued prior to the 'Third Liberty Loan' except that they will have various maturities not exceeding four months. For the months of July and August the programme will be followed as nearly as possible."

"The first issue of certificates will be dated June 25, will mature October 25 with interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and similar issue, it is expected, will be made on Tuesday of every other week following June 25."

"It is, however, contemplated that at a convenient and favorable period during the summer."

Continued on Fifth Page.

"Sun" a Real Paper, Right on the Job

In the course of a long newsy letter to the home folks First Lieut. Ralph F. Krueger of the 302d Engineers, now in France, says: "We just received a lot of cigarettes from THE SUN. That's a real paper and right on the job. These were the first American cigarettes to arrive." The 302d Engineers were trained at Camp Upton. With the extract from his son's letter F. C. Krueger of Schenectady writes: "I also thank you on behalf of the boys."

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors. See page 4.

### RAID ON VILLAGE HELD BY U. S. MEN SOON BROKEN UP

Early Morning Bombardment and Attack by 600 Teutons at Zivray Repulsed—Attempt to Take American Prisoners Fails.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16.—About 600 German shock troops raided the American first line positions at the village of Zivray, in the Toul sector, early this morning. Some of the enemy got into Zivray but were soon driven out. In other points the Germans were badly beaten. The attack began at 3 o'clock in the morning, after an extremely violent bombardment of the front line and of American batteries and villages far in the rear. The Germans advanced swiftly to the attack, but were met by a heavy fire. Those who penetrated Zivray were forced to withdraw and elsewhere the enemy was completely repulsed in hand fighting lasting more than two hours. According to prisoners, the object of the enemy was to take American prisoners. This object failed, as no American was reported missing. The Germans, evidently angered by the failure of the attack, continued an intermittent shelling of the village in the rear throughout Sunday. Some of these points were not less than eight miles behind the line.

The American troops engaged at close quarters the small German force that entered Zivray. There was severe fighting with bayonets and clubbed rifles. The Germans left nine dead in the streets, and six prisoners were taken, two of them officers, one wounded.

The prisoners came from the Thirty-sixth Landwehr. They said that some troops of the Twenty-second Regiment, Eighth Bavarian Reserve, also participated in the attack.

In the American observation balloons were the raid many villages in which French civilians are still living, several kilometers behind the line, were heavily shelled. There were many civilian casualties.

As the shock troops advanced German airplanes hovered over villages far behind the line, dropping huge smoke bombs, thus directing the range of the German guns, which immediately began shelling the villages.

American machine gunners and riflemen repulsed a German attack on the American sector in Alsace this morning.

An American observation balloon was shot down this morning by a shell from a German gun. There were no casualties as a result of the incident.

Widow of St. Louis Brewer in Cuban on Way Home From Kaiser's Land.

Does Not Fear Property Here, Worth Millions, Will Be Taken Over by U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, June 16.—Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the St. Louis brewer, who left to her an estate worth many millions, arrived at a Cuban port to-day from Germany, where she had been since before the start of the European war. Through an attempt by the Cuban government to make it known that the German Government had confiscated all of the property she owned in Germany. The value of the property seized was not made known, but it has been understood for many years that Mrs. Busch's husband had invested heavily in German commercial enterprises.

Mr. Hawes said he did not believe Mrs. Busch's American property could be in any way jeopardized or would be taken over by the Allen Property Custodian. He said Mrs. Busch was a loyal American, that she was born in this country and had lived here for many years.

When he left this country, Mr. Hawes said, there had been no hint of an embargo against her American property, which is far more extensive than any she might have owned in Germany.

Members of Mrs. Busch's party, who stood by while their luggage was subjected to a rigorous scrutiny before they came ashore. Nothing except the usual articles were found. It is understood the party will start from Cuba to-morrow to go to the United States by way of Key West and there by rail to Washington. In the meantime American and Cuban detectives are maintaining a strict guard.

Mrs. Busch declined to be interviewed. Harry D. Hawes, the American lawyer who went to Germany with passports prepared for her departure, was reported as having said that Mrs. Busch's departure was a bit nervous over the fate of the steamship Carolina. Many of the several hundred voyagers on both liners had had friends aboard the Carolina and they said that list of the saved and the missing had not been made public in San Juan and they were concerned about the fate of their friends.

One of the results of the sinking of the Carolina was to inspire some Porto Ricans to patriotic fervor that ended in a demonstration against German born residents.

The swifter of the two steamships from San Juan was detained there four days under Government advice by wireless. She sailed on the night of Sunday, June 9, after dark under escort of patrol boats and a gunboat. She was on her normal course, she skirted the Bahamas. On Wednesday last she anchored an hour within sight of land to pack a feed pine that had gone overboard. The boatmen were taking her to the island where they might be readily attacked by a U-boat while their ship was not under way. They were told that the new German submarine could get anywhere near the liner in the whorls where she rode at anchor.

At night both steamships engaged with all guns before being extinguished.

Namenger Tells 88th Plane.

PARIS, June 16.—Sub-Lieut. Nungesser celebrated his promotion as an officer of the Legion of Honor by bringing down two three-seated airplanes, making his total of enemy machines beaten in battles thirty-eight.

Lieut. Nungesser, another aviator, was killed in action June 9. He had seven victories to his credit.

### TASK OF ALLIES MADE HARDER BY ENEMY GAIN

Germans Have 600,000 Reserves Not Employed in Last Offensive.

MAY STRIKE ON OUR COAST

Some Critics Look for Blow Against British; Others in Rheims Section.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 16.—At the conclusion of six days of desperate fighting on the Montdidier-Alens front and to the south between Chateau Thierry and Oheay, in which the American troops were brilliantly successful, the end of the week was marked by a complete arrest of the German offensive.

In both phases of the battle, before Compiègne and at Villers Cotterets, the German high command in the course of the week vainly sacrificed many thousands of men and used up twenty to thirty divisions (240,000 to 360,000 men) without reaching its objectives, which was to establish its armies on the front of Montdidier-Compiègne-Villers Cotterets-Chateau Thierry, preparatory to starting again from the new base for a fresh offensive against Paris.

Anomalous quiet has descended upon the battlefields; even patrol clashes were not up to the average of a fairly lively day and nowhere was there any fighting worth recording except on the St. Mihiel River, where an attempt by the Germans to cross at a point to the south was prevented by the French artillery, and in local actions near the Genlis Wood, south of Dammar and near Vincy, northwest of Chateau Thierry, where the French took seventy prisoners.

Speculation as to Next Move.

The vital question confronting the Allies now is whether the enemy will concentrate his forces to renew his offensive in the same sector with Prince Rupprecht, which have not yet been employed, would be available, or whether he will launch a new offensive in another sector.

Reports from the front that the Germans are making most vigorous efforts to obstruct aerial reconnaissance by aviators of the Allies indicate that they are attaching unusual importance to the endeavor to prevent their intentions becoming known.

French military writers agree that the full will not continue long as the enemy's losses are weakening him every day, while the strength of the Allies is increasing constantly. They expect the final arrival of American troops. The majority of these writers are of the opinion that the Germans will resume their offensive on the front of last week's fighting, between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry, with the maximum effort in the direction of Albert. It is also expected that the German drive will be advertised as designed to bring speedy peace. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, who were feeling more and more the economic hardships of the war, were admittedly tired of its conduct, were made to believe that they need wait only a little longer to see the German drive force peace by the sword.

The initial success of the German drive added weight to those promises. But now it is becoming evident again that peace is not to be expected in the near future, regardless of the German drive and according to reports received here, restiveness in Austria-Hungary is becoming more pronounced than ever.

Reports that serious rioting has occurred in Vienna have reached all the neutral capitals, according to information received here. Officials believe that the most important happenings are kept from becoming known outside the country.

The State Department here is known to regard the situation as serious, but comment is withheld pending further developments.

H. H. FLAGLER JEWELS STOLEN.

Safe at Summer Home Robbed of \$10,000 in Gems.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

PORTKIERKE, June 16.—Hutting Edgewood, the summer home at Millbrook of H. Harkness Flagler of New York city, burglar last night made off with jewelry valued at \$10,000. The rings, bracelets, brooches, watches and other jewels were taken in the safe Saturday night when the family and the servants retired and when the safe was opened this morning the jewelry was missing. The safe apparently was undamaged.

Sheriff Conklin was unable to find any footprints about the grounds leading to the house and a thorough search of the house revealed no finger prints. The burglar was believed to be of expert crooks who had a thorough knowledge of the interior of Edgewood.

Continued on Second Page.

This Is a Wheatless Day

### Prisoners Released by Russia to Rejoin Army

LONDON, June 16.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Prussian War Minister has announced that all German prisoners of war repatriated from Russia will resume their military service after a short furlough.

The despatch adds that anti-Semitic agitation has increased largely in Poland during the last few days. Placards have been posted all over the cities of Lodz and Warsaw, signed by the "Army of Liberation," urging Poles to begin anti-Jewish massacres.

Austrian Offensive Seems Already to Have Exhausted Its Force.

ENEMY CROSSES PLAVE

Small Detachments Which Reach Right Bank Are Fiercely Engaged.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 10,000

Rome Reports Taking 3,000 Prisoners—Airmen Down Thirty-one Planes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 16.—Extending to the Italian front from the principle of allowing the point of attack when an offensive has failed, which it has followed consistently since March, the German high command, which since the recent meeting of the two Emperors completely controls the armies of the Dual Monarchy, has launched the long expected offensive from the Asiago Plateau, just east of the Trentino, to the sea, a front of slightly more than 100 miles.

At many points on the long battle line terrific fighting is still in progress but in general terms all the ground yielded under the weight of the first grand rush by the French, British and Italians has been recovered except at a few spots on the Plave River, where the invaders succeeded in crossing in small force. These detachments have been engaged by Italian infantry, and there is every reason to believe they will be thrown back to the eastern bank.

British Line Reestablished.

On the left of the British position, where the Austrians penetrated to a depth of half a mile on a front of a mile and a half, they have been driven back and the position has been completely reestablished, according to the report from British headquarters to-night. Four enemy divisions, which were reinforced later, made this assault. The Austrians followed Gen. von Hutier's tactics of surprise attacks, attempting to break through the British line by a series of small attacks, which were repulsed by the British divisions between the Asiago and the Plave by night has been reported by the British. Estimates of the Austrian strength vary. A month ago it was stated that there were 350,000 men holding the line; recently this number was increased to 400,000. The Austrians withdrew from the Asiago Plateau and by others from Austria, bringing up the total strength to something like fifty divisions, or 550,000 men, between Styria Pass and the sea. The Austrian batteries sent to the western front at the beginning of the March offensive have returned and are now on the Italian front.

Austria has one thousand guns facing one Italian army in the Trentino and 1,500 guns on the Asiago sector. The Austrians are using no Slav troops, but only Teutons, Austrians and Hungarians.

Italian Morale Excellent.

The Italian army is in excellent condition; its losses in artillery suffered during the retreat in November have been a large extent replaced. There is no doubt that the Italian army is in a position to meet the Austrian drive should it begin an offensive, while it is just as certain that the Austrian people are disheartened because of their enormous sacrifices, sufferings and privations, and have no heart in the resumption of the attack, preferring to stand on what they gained with German help in November.

The German Kaiser's telegram last month to Emperor Charles, who dignified his attack in all the theatres of war, was practically an order. It is also understandable that internal conditions in Austria had much influence in forcing a determination to attempt to achieve a victory in the hope of stilling the rising tide of discontent and diverting the attention of the people from thoughts of peace.

All reports from the Dual Monarchy indicate that the situation there is very serious and there is every indication that it is becoming more critical. The meeting of the Reichstag has been again postponed, which it is expected will precipitate a political crisis of the first magnitude. The Government is increasing its efforts to suppress the Jewish demonstrations, which have been increasing since the beginning of the war, while from various sources reports are reported to have broken out in several parts of Austria, the people demanding peace at any price.

Austria Facing Crisis.

Special significance is attached to a despatch from Madrid stating that a reliable information from Austria indicates this demand for peace is about to precipitate very grave events. The Austrians are in a very difficult position in all Austrian affairs owing to the close family relations existing between the two courts and also to their intimate religious affiliations.

From a well informed source The Sun is able to give this summary of the situation in the Dual Monarchy. It is common knowledge that the Austrians as a whole have been heartily sick of the war for at least two years. It is really remarkable that a revolution has not broken out before. The only people who hold the slightest interest in the war are the Germans in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary. There, although

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